

THE
"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
(PUBLISHED EVERY
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(Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.)
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part of the world \$15.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
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and "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
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No. 16,669.

號三十月十年六十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1918.

庚戌年九月五日

PRICE, 38.00 Per Month

THORNES

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SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG
TEL. 116.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE
OVERSEAS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

A Parade in preparation for the Ceremonial at the Ambulance Parade and Competition on "Our Day" will be held on the Queen's College Recreation Ground (near the Polo Ground) on Sunday, the 18th inst.

All Men's Divisions will attend. Corps Superintendents will be in command. Troopers will leave from the Law Courts at 9 a.m. Company Commanders will march their men to the Law Courts or order them to assemble there at 8.50 as their discretion. After the Parade, cars will be provided to bring men back to town.

Uniform: Helms, Haversack (stowed), Waterbottles (filled), shorts and puttees. Hand Stretches required.

(Sd.) E. RALPHS,
District Supt., in Charge of District.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

JOINED.

Gr. G. F. Turner having joined is allotted Corps No. 2027 and posted to Artillery Battery.

Pte. A. Morley having joined is allotted Corps No. 2028 and posted to left Section M. G. Co.

LEAVE.

Pte. E. R. Dovey is granted 5 weeks' leave from 20.10.18.

Pte. J. S. Kennedy is granted leave for duration of War.

LeCpl. F. W. T. Ross is granted an extension of leave to 20.11.17.

ATTACHED.

Pte. D. Purves is attached to the Belchers Section from this date.

GUARDS.

Guards will carry greatcoats and wear caps instead of helmets from this date.

BELCHERS' SECTION.

This Section will parade as follows:—
Tuesday 17th inst. 5.15 p.m. Artillery Battery, Centre, Right, Left Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Coy. and Civil Service Coy. outside Courts of Justice and proceed by car to Happy Valley. Recruits of all units at Hdqrs. under Corpl. Grimes. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at R. A. Theatre.

Tuesday 17th inst. 5.15 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre. Mounted Section on Polo Ground.

Wednesday 18th inst. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at R. A. Theatre. Thursday 19th inst. 5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre. Friday 20th inst. 5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Hdqrs. (S. M. W. Mitchell and Corpl. Grimes will attend).

Saturday 21st inst. 5.30 p.m. Trained Men Artillery Battery (including those in Belchers Section) Musketry Standard Test on Kings Park Range. Range Officer Captain Scott. Officer in Charge Captain Preston.

Sunday 22nd inst. 9 a.m. Trained Men Civil Service Coy. (including those in Belchers Section) Musketry Standard Test on Kings Park Range. Range Officer Captain Churchill. Officer in Charge Captain Preston.

DETAILS.

On duty 16th inst. Scouts Co.
On duty 16th inst. Civil Service Co.
On duty 17th inst. Artillery Battery.
On duty 18th inst. Belchers' Section.
On duty 19th inst. Belchers' Section.
On duty 20th inst. Centre Section M. G. Co.

On duty 21st inst. Right Section M. G. Co.
Orderly Officer from 16th to 21st inst. Lieut. Danby.

NOTICES.

A Cup to be won outright will be presented by Messrs. Donnelly and Whyte to the member of the H.E.V.O. or H.E.V.B. making the best score in practice No. 9 (Table "B"). Musketry Corps. Rules of the competition will be posted at Headquarters.

Members of the Corp Hockey Team and all others who wish to play during the coming season are requested to attend a meeting at Headquarters on Wednesday next, the 19th inst. at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

8,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
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Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts.



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DEALING in American Hardware Tools, Machinery, Paints and Oil, Lamps, Window glass, Building materials, Railroad and Ships Supplies, etc., etc.

PRICES MODERATE

Telephone 2143.

Hongkong, July 25, 1918.

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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.09 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT OARS as on Week Days.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL OARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Road Central.

Season and punch tickets, available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. (No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comproadors order representing Bank Notes.)

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Electric Traction Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water Systems throughout. Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA" WITCHELL, Manager.

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TOTAL FUND at 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,387.

Authorized Capital £4,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
Fire Funds £3,537,047
Life & Annuity Funds £17,537,590
Sinking Fund Account £23,230

Revenue Fire Branch £23,381,448
Life and Annuity £1,141,598
Branches £1,141,598
Revenue Marine Department £37,338
Other Receipts £75,940

£23,539,288

Branches are imperatively increased, and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Department.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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KEEP THE LIVER ACTIVE AND THE SYSTEM FREE FROM WASTE MATTER

Price 75 cents Per Bottle.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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STRAND 1/2" to 15"
CABLE LAID 5" to 15"
4-STRAND 3" to 10"

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to:

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912

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THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART, MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms, Roof Garden.

Full and full \$5 per day, including breakfast and taxes.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
FRIDAY, 13th OCTOBER.
8 A.M. 'HONAM' 5 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

SATURDAY, 14th OCTOBER.
8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 5 A.M. 'HONAM'
10 P.M. 'HONAM' 5 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 8.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

S.S. 'TAISHAN' Tons 2008. S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sunday's at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 15th OCTOBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M. and return from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE

S.S. 'SUI TAI'.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE HONGKONG STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE

S.S. 'SUI TAI', 238 Tons, and S.S. 'NANING', 469 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same day at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 8 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL". These vessels have superior cabin accommodations and are fitted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor)
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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft of 100 feet long.

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Estimated furnished on application.

Hongkong April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Bournville

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HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation for food value and delicacy of flavor, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
—The Food of the Future, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specialty Pack for Export

THE FACTORY OF CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

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WANTED.

PRESSMAN, First Class Cylinder.
China Baptist Publication Society
anton.
Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1918. 1122

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND
BANK COMPAGNIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
any persons or firms having claims
against the Hongkong Branch of the
CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND
BANK COMPAGNIE are required to
file same with the Liquidators on or
before 31st October, 1918, after which
date no claim will be recognized.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Liquidators
Hongkong, Oct. 2, 1918. 1088

"REGAL" RECORDS.

FAMOUS SCOTCH SONGS.

6578 Draw The Sword Scotland
Sound the Pibroch

6581 The Piper O'Dundee
A Man's A Man For A That

6583 When The Kye Comes Home
My Love, She's But A Lassie Yet

6588 O'A The Airts The Win Can Blaw
Scotland Yet

6590 March Of The Cameron Men
The De'il's Awa

THE ANDERSON MUSIC
CO., LTD.

6, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1329.

SILIMPOON (SEBATTIE)
COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the COWIE HARBOR
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote
prices for best quality SILIMPOON
COAL (either cargo or Bankers)
from the COWIE HARBOR COAL CO., LTD.
or SANDAKAN (SILIMPOON North
Borneo).
SILIMPOON COAL compares favourably
with the better grades of Japanese
Coal and gives good results on a very
moderate consumption.
Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or
SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOON
COAL (either cargo or Bankers)
are exempt from payment of all Port
charges.
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along-
side the Company's wharf where there is a
mineral spring, depth of 27 to 28 feet at low
water Spring Tides.
Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebatik Har-
bour), Prices and all other information
concerning the Port can be had on
application to the Agents.
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.
Agents COWIE Harbour Coal
Company, Limited.
Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1918. 1027

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China:-

HANKOW,
SHANGHAI,
CANTON.

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS

OBTAINABLE at the "CHINA MAIL"
Office, 5 Wyndham Street, Hong-
kong:-

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH
(1881-1905)

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORY

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN
HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (by Rev. S. A.
Bumby, M.A.)

Part I—Mammals and Birds

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and
Fishes

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS
(History of the Mission
Churches)

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK
(by Sam Tin King, translated
by W. J. Ellis)

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND
.....

WASHING BOOKS

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held
at the Office of the Company, St. George's
Building, No. 4, Connaught Road,
Victoria, on SATURDAY the 21st day
of October, 1918, at 11.30 a.m. for the
purpose of receiving a Statement of
Accounts and the Report of the General
Managers for the year ending 31st July,
1918, and electing a Consulting Com-
mittee and Auditor.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 10th
to 12th of October, 1918, both days
inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1918. 1106

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY
MEETING OF THE SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will
be held at the Company's Town Office,
8, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on
MONDAY, the 30th October, at 12 Noon
for the purpose of presenting the Report
of the Directors and Statement of
Accounts to 31st July, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY, 14th October to WEDNES-
DAY, 1st November, 1918, both days
inclusive.

By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

N.B.—Persons holding shares not
registered in their own names are
recommended to send such shares to
be transferred.
Hongkong, Oct. 7, 1918. 1112

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL
OUR

DAISY BRAND

BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

Sole Agents
THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
A French Specialty for Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Stomach Ailments, etc.
MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

TIANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to

the late SIEN TING,

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

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MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS

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arranged under the Ports to which they all,
and indicating the approximate sailings.

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of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
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The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

These three Remedies are the most powerful
and effective ever known for the treatment
of all the diseases of the skin, including
eczema, psoriasis, and all the various
forms of dermatitis.

They are also of great value in the
treatment of all the diseases of the
internal organs, including the stomach,
liver, and kidneys.

They are also of great value in the
treatment of all the diseases of the
nervous system, including neuritis,
neuralgia, and hysteria.

They are also of great value in the
treatment of all the diseases of the
respiratory system, including asthma,
bronchitis, and emphysema.

They are also of great value in the
treatment of all the diseases of the
circulatory system, including heart
disease, and all the various forms of
vascular disease.

They are also of great value in the
treatment of all the diseases of the
genitourinary system, including gonorrhea,
syphilis, and all the various forms of
genital disease.

They are also of great value in the
treatment of all the diseases of the
reproductive system, including men-
strual disorders, and all the various
forms of gynecological disease.

They are also of great value in the
treatment of all the diseases of the
endocrine system, including diabetes,
hypertension, and all the various forms
of endocrine disease.

They are also of great value in the
treatment of all the diseases of the
immune system, including all the various
forms of allergic disease.

"CAPSTAN"
MIXTURE
"THE SKIPPER'S FAVORITE"
W. D. & H. O. WILLS.
BRISTOL and LONDON.

UNITY OF FRONTS.

It took long, terribly long, for the
Allies to decide to set together and all
at the same time, writes the Military
Correspondent of "The Times." From
August, 1914, to May, 1918, each one
fought for his own hand whereas what
was needed was a united front. It was
planned, and as a result Germany
regained the campaign, and in matters
of strategy laid down the law. The only
sound piece of strategy on the British
side during this long period of 21 months
was the despatch of the original
Expeditionary Force to the principal
theatre of war. But this has been
prepared well and patiently by the
General Staff of England and France
since the beginning of 1908, and the
Cabinet of the war period can claim no
merit for it except that they let
things slide. What they did not do
was to prepare a plan for the future.
If afterwards we allow our General
Staff to be relegated to a back seat, and
to be deprived of all share in and
influence on the war. The work of 10
years was lost. All our mistakes and
disasters were to this fatal error, which
was not repaired until October, 1918,
and only then because the hopeless
incapacity of amateurs to conduct a business
of which they understood nothing
had, in spite of the Censorship, which
covered every fault with a cloak,
become patent to every member of the
public. For the moment when Sir
John Murray took over the work
of the Chief of the General Staff matters
began to mend, and when Sir William
Robertson succeeded him, bringing with
him a fully trained staff, and acquiring
wider power, we returned finally to the
right path.

The Conference in Paris agreed to
open grand operations simultaneously at
a given date, with a certain margin
allowed for contingencies and so at last
was put into practice the principle of
the unity of fronts. We have now seen
this principle in operation for three
months and it is not too much to say
that it has completely transformed the
character of the war. Since we began
our attack on the Somme one fresh
assault on Verdun has been attempted,
and that has failed; Germany struck at
everywhere, even at sea, has proved
unable to score off any of us by her old
game of shifting troops about. She is
everywhere on the defensive, while if we
have had some disappointments we have
given the Germans some hard knocks,
have employed 13 German divisions on
the Somme, and have killed a great many
of the enemy, which is, after all, the
only known means of winning the war.
Germany, beset by enemies on land and
sea, is palpably feeling the strain, and
her Press writes at last in a chastened
mood. We have certainly caused our
enemies 80,000 casualties in the past
three months. If we regard the strength
of the enemy's armies and of our own,
and if we estimate the probable
residue of reserves fit for drafting on
one side and the other, we must certainly
conclude that the wearing down of the
enemy's manpower is not beyond our
attainment, nor is so immensely far
ahead of us as once it seemed and was.
But our superiority in the field is not
yet adequate, still less annihilating,
and there is the rub. The question
arises, when we consider the potential
reserves on the two sides, Germany,
in order to keep up the number of
her divisions, has had to reduce
the number of battalions in each divi-
sion from 12 to an average of 10. She
does this to conceal the appearance of
weakness and to bluff us all, but no
one on our side is deceived. We know
that it is evidence of falling strength.
We in the United Kingdom alone still
have 3,800,000 men of military age who
do not yet form part of our armies.
There are others in the dominions, and
there are vast and untapped sources of
supply in India and in Africa. Italy has
ample reserves to keep her divisions
going, no matter how hard the fighting
while from Russia's vast population
many millions can still be drawn, and
the difficulty in her case is not man-
power, but arms. Before next spring
having completed our own supplies, we

can, if necessary, set to work to arm
Russia with a will.
The Allies' population and resources
are much larger than the enemy's and
into the balance must be thrown our
naval superiority, with its grudging and
demoralising effects. We can fit out
armies for 1917 and 1918 which must in
the end crush the most frantic efforts of
the disturbers of the peace, and we can
last so long, or longer if need be. We
Allies must end up such formidable
military powers and so superabundantly
provided with veterans and war material,
that, failing some gross negligence on
the part of our Governments at the
peace, Germany will never be able in
our time to face us again.
Many soldiers in the Allies' armies
firmly believe that the politicians
will sell the pass in the end. They
are certainly wrong, because, apart
from all other considerations, such is
the force of public opinion behind this
war, so great have been our sacrifices,
and so engaged are we all with the faith-
fulness and infirmities of Germany, that
the public would think nothing of taking
all the members of a Government and
hanging them in a row if they showed
any inclination to throw away at a peace
the fruits of our stupendous efforts in
war. The public have become hard as
granite under the pressure of events.
Let us not be deceived by all this Tom
Fool talk of an early peace. We know
in our hearts that there can be no
peace worth having until the German
armies are decisively overthrown and
left without hope. Let us admit to
ourselves, and frankly, that we have
still much to do before this result
is attained, and, above all, let us
understand that neither in men nor
in munitions have we yet attained to
the strength necessary for a crushing
victory. A general offensive along our
whole line in Flanders and in France
cannot successfully be undertaken until
all our armies further north have the
same proportion of heavy guns, trench
mortars, and munitions as the armies in
the Somme. Some hundreds of heavy
guns have reached our armies since last
July but, taking all our armies together,
and reckoning in men, guns, and munitions,
we do not yet possess the annihilating
numbers and armament which the
Service Laws on the one side and the
activities of Mr. Lloyd George and his
assistants on the other promise us in the
future.

GERMAN "FORTS" CAPTURED.

Mr. Frederic Wile, whose writings on
Germany are always interesting, closes
a recent essay almost in the manner of
John Bunyan:-

"The British Army has captured five
villages in Picardy. Within the same
period five German fortresses have been
stormed, positions of enormous strategic
value than the shell-
muzzled hamlets Haig's heroes have taken
on the Somme. No staff maps chart
them; they are imbedded in Germany's
innermost consciousness. These are their
names:-

Fort Faith-in-Invincibility.
Fort Government-Bluff.
Fort Belief-in-Enemy-Exhaustion.
Fort Confidence-in-a-Prussian-Peace.
Fort Certainty-of-Final-Victory.

These were mighty German strongholds;
vehemently held for two years. But they
have fallen.

The *Japan Chronicle* adds:-
Fort We-Are-The-People still seems to
be holding out, but it certainly does ap-
pear hopeful that soon will the dawning
light of a realisation of the fact that
There are Others break upon the thick
darkness of the German night.

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INTIMATIONS

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GREAT ITALIAN VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF AN EXTRAORDINARILY STRONG POSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 12. An Italian semi-official statement says that so far only the results of the great victory in the Carso region have been announced. These were only obtained after a long and stubborn battle carried on with varying fortunes.

The captured enemy positions were extraordinarily strong. The trenches were six feet deep in solid rock with steel-protected loopholes, several kinds of entanglements, and chevaux de frise. Innumerable communication trenches led to huge crater-like holes in the limestone where reserves collected, and natural caves were able to shelter whole battalions.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

LONDON, Oct. 12. General Sir Douglas Haig in a communiqué reports five successful British air-raids in the Meuse valley, Bois Grenier and Haisnes areas.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Oct. 12. A communiqué reports reciprocal artillery work south of the Somme and in the Vosges. Comparative quiet prevails elsewhere.

THE BALKAN ZONE.

FURTHER RUSSIAN CONTINGENTS LAND AT SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, Oct. 12. Further important contingents of Russians have landed here.

BRITISH MOTOR BRIGADE AT WORK.

LONDON, Oct. 12. A British official report from Salonika states: Our Motor Brigade is clearing the country to the outskirts of Seres which the enemy strongly holds.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

CHOLERA-INFECTED SWEETS AS AN ENEMY WEAPON.

LONDON, Oct. 12. A Russian communiqué records only minor operations and mentions that the Austro-Germans dropped poisoned sweets and garlic infected with cholera-bacilli at Constanza.

A MAD KING DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 12. A Copenhagen telegram states that Otto, the mad King of Bavaria, is dead.

A BYE-ELECTION IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 12. The bye-election on North Ayrshire resulted as follows:
General Hunter-Weston (Coalitionist) 7,149
Rev. Humphrey Chalmers (Independent) 1,300
[The previous representative was Captain D. F. Campbell, D.S.O. (U).]

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

According to the latest official returns the number of foreign missionaries in Japan is 715:—American, 236; British, 201; Russians, 93; French, 133; Belgian, 1; Danish, 1; Swiss, 1; Swedish, 5; Spanish, 4. No mention made of German missionaries. It will be observed that the number of missionaries is decreasing. There are two of the latter still in Japan.

MR ASQUITH REVIEWS THE WAR SITUATION.

THE NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

NOT A TIME FOR FAINT HEARTS AND WAVERING COUNSELS.

LONDON, Oct. 12. In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith introduced the Vote of Credit for £300,000,000.

The Premier stated that for the 190 days since the 1st April Loans to the Dominions and the Allies amounted to £253,000,000. We were exceeding the estimate regarding these. The war continued to cost £3,000,000 daily. The expenditure of the Army had slightly decreased, and that on munitions had increased. Parliament had so far voted for the War an amount equivalent to the previous twenty years' expenditure, including the South Africa War.

They did not regret that the expenditure on loans to the Allies and the Dominions was growing, for no part of the war expenditure was of more importance. (Cheers.)

The Allies had advanced seven miles on a front of nine miles on the Somme. All the gains had been held. The enemy's losses had been very heavy. They practically had abandoned their attack on Verdun. The total Allied captures on the Somme were 60,474 prisoners, 304 guns, and 1,030 machine-guns.

Mr. Asquith stated that General Haig had summarised his opinion on the operations on the Somme as follows:—"All arms of the Services had proved themselves equal to the test. The ability of the new Armies and Forces from all parts of the Empire to not only drive the enemy from the strongest outcrops by assault, but to maintain the offensive under the most difficult conditions for many months, had been placed beyond all question."

We were making real headway in Mesopotamia, despite difficulties. The hot weather during the past month had hampered active operations. Substantial progress had been made in the improvement of the railway and river communications. The health of the troops had also greatly improved. General Moore assumed command of the forces in Mesopotamia on the 28th August, and his most recent reports indicated that real headway was being made in overcoming the difficulties which had so far hampered the operations.

Referring to Greece, the Premier said that even now, if wisely guided and governed, she might take a worthy part on the side to which her great and glorious traditions committed her.

The Allies' offensive at Salonika had met with considerable success. The British had advanced to within eight miles of Monastir.

The Anglo-Belgians had occupied the whole of the coast-line of East Africa, the complete conquest of which was only a matter of time.

The Premier paid the warmest tributes to General Smuts and the Belgians regarding the campaign in Africa.

The defeat of the Turks at Katia had gone far to remove the danger of an attack on the Suez Canal, and this had impaired Turkish prestige in Arabia and Syria.

The Allies had received Italian and Russian reinforcements at Salonika with the object of combining operations with the Russians and the Rumanians in the Dobruja and Transylvania.

The Macedonian operations had not only entailed heavy losses to the enemy, but they had prevented the latter from transferring troops to the Dobruja.

In conclusion, the Premier said that this was not a moment for faint hearts and wavering counsels. All the suffering which they had undergone could not be allowed to end with a patched-up, precarious and dishonouring compromise masquerading under the name of peace. (Cheers.) They were not vindictive, but they required adequate reparation for the past and security for the future. (Long and loud cheering.)

The Vote of Credit has been adopted.

THE TALK OF PEACE.

BRITAIN'S DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 11. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to criticism by Mr. R. D. Holt, regarding the interview which he gave to an American Press representative on September 28th, declared that he would not withdraw a single word of what he said. The views he expressed in that interview were those of the War Committee, and of the Cabinet. The necessity for expressing them would be revealed in due course. Intervention now would be a triumph for Germany and a disaster for us.

[In the interview in question Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the peace talk emanating from America, Spain, and the Vatican, said that the entire Empire would not tolerate intervention now. She was prepared to continue the struggle until Prussian military despotism was irreparably broken. The fight must be a knock-out.]

GREEK PROVISIONAL WAR MINISTER.

SALONIKA, Oct. 12. General Zolotas, Minister of War, has been appointed.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPELLED ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 12. General Haig in a communiqué states:—There was an enemy bombardment all day.

An enemy attack north of Courcellette was stopped. We shelled hostile enemy infantry assembling in the rear.

The enemy's shelling was especially directed at the Hessian trench, north of Courcellette, around the Staff Redoubt, and in the neighbourhood of Flers and Guedecourt.

The enemy at Courcellette attempted to attack, but was caught on his parapets by a barrage and stopped. In the morning he attacked a crater at Neuville St. Vaast, but was caught by machine-guns. He suffered considerably in a similar attempt near the Hohenzollern Redoubt, where he was repelled.

We carried out successful minor enterprises against the enemy's trenches south of Hulluch.

STRONG GERMAN ATTACK ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

A communiqué states:—We have organised our new positions south of the Somme and we extended our gains at certain points by means of hand-grenades.

Yesterday's prisoners totalled 1,377. A strong German attack on Schoelch in the Vosges reached our trenches, but was completely driven out with severe losses.

Small attacks in Champagne and at Fleury were repulsed.

There were many airfights on the Somme, and four enemy machines were brought down and six others were seriously hit and fell behind their own lines.

Our aeroplanes severely bombed the bivouacs and cantonments at Peronne, airfields at Terrier, an aerodrome at Colmar, and several railway stations. They also bombed and fired machine-guns at a train between Annois and Ham.

FRENCH CAPTURE 1,700 PRISONERS.

PARIS, Oct. 12.

A communiqué states:—There has been a reciprocal bombardment on the entire Somme front. Violent enemy attacks at Bois de Chaulnes were repulsed.

South of the Somme 1,700 prisoners were captured during yesterday's operations.

On the Somme the bombardment extended to Morval and Chaulnes. The enemy attack led to lively hand-to-hand fighting.

Grenade attacks at the edge of the wood St. Pierre St. Vaast were repulsed. There was the usual cannonade elsewhere.

THE HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports as follows:—Thiepval may be described as a great German cemetery, at least 1,800 enemy corpses being unremovable at present owing to the gunfire.

One of the most gratifying features of the progress of the British offensive is the economy of life which has attended each big attack, which has been less costly than the previous attack.

The Times correspondent at British Headquarters states that the two fronts at Thiepval region are so close that they are practically within bombing distance.

Beyond the Staff Redoubt is the strong position styled "The Mound," where fierce local fighting is proceeding. The actual edge of the plateau here seems difficult to win, by reason of the intricate defences, and because the farther side and all the downward slope is swept by the German fire from the opposing face of the river and valley.

GERMAN CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The German official casualty lists show a total of over 8,500,000, of whom 1,250,000 are hors de combat.

BRILLIANT ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

NEARLY 6,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ROME, Oct. 12.

General Cadorna reports a brilliant success of the Italian troops at Mount Pasubio. In the penetration of the strongly fortified line on the Guilla front, where 861 prisoners were captured.

The infantry assaulted and went beyond the elaborate lines of trenches on the Carso front, occupying the most powerful heights, where they secured 6,084 prisoners and captured the richest booty.

The Italian newspapers point out that the advance in the Carso seriously threatens Udine and enables the Italians to approach the strong Hermada barrier road from Nabsina towards Trieste.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 12.

The shipping losses sustained by Norway in the last 12 days are as follows:—

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE AGAINST RUMANIANS STOPPED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A Rumanian communiqué states:—Enemy attacks at the various points in Transylvania were repulsed, especially in the vicinity of the Caimani and Vulcan Brasov.

Elsewhere there were artillery duels. The Rumanians bombarded Vidin. A telegram from Rome reports that fierce fighting continues in the vicinity of Brasso.

The Austrian advance has been stopped, thanks to the arrival of the new Allied forces.

The Rumanian losses were small.

THE MACEDONIAN CAMPAIGN.

ALLIED CAPTURES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The French official Macedonian communiqué states:—On the right wing the British crossed the railway line.

In the centre we carried the enemy's first lines on the heights west of Ghevgheli.

On the left wing the Bulgarians were reinforced and are desperately resisting the Serbians.

The Allied captures were 2,616 on the 1st October.

THE NEW SUBMARINE ISSUE.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO THE ALLIED NOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The United States' contention that belligerents must distinguish between neutral and belligerent submarines refers to a passage in the Allied Memorandum pointing out the grave danger incurred by neutral submarines navigating regions frequented by belligerent submarines.

Reuter's Agency understands that the U.S. reply to the Allies' Memorandum was despatched prior to the recent sinkings of the American coast.

AMERICA INVESTIGATING SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

After conferring with President Wilson at Long Branch, Mr. Lansing declared that there had been no decision regarding the policy of the United States on the new submarine warfare of Germany. The whole subject was still being investigated.

President Wilson was receiving many telegrams urging action in order to prevent a repetition of the submarine attacks.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

American newspapers continue to discuss the new menace to the United States.

Their comment is influenced by the imminence of the Presidential election, the Government organs advising patience, and their opponents urging strong measures.

Meanwhile the President is described as being "much worried."

SUBMARINE TRANSPORTS IN THE ATLANTIC.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

The Tyd learns from German sources that the German submarines are being supplied from submarine transports stationed at a fixed time and place in the Atlantic Ocean.

The new submarine warfare is the result of a compromise between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and his opponents in the Reichstag.

The Germans expect great things from the attacks on the American munition transports.

GERMANY INDEMNITIES NORWEGIAN OWNERS.

OSLO, Oct. 12.

Germany has promised an indemnity for the sinking of a Norwegian steamer in ballast in the Channel in the month of April.

A DISCREDITED NEWS SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Home Secretary has prohibited the International News Service from using the Press Bureau and receiving facilities for the transmission of news.

The Agency had been previously warned against disseminating falsehoods in America and publishing cablegrams from London matter invented in American newspapers.

It is stated that the Agency in question is controlled by the Randolph Hearst organisation, and that Hearst is a violent pro-German masquerading as a neutral.

BRIGADIER KILLED.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Brigadier Philip Howell is reported killed.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Lloyd's returns show that there were 489 vessels of 1,789,054 tons under construction on 30th September. These figures show an increase of 240,000 tons over the previous quarter and 233,000 tons for the year. Eighty ships were launched in the last 12 days.

The same is in the previous quarter, but the figures show a decrease of 100,000 tons.

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THE CHINO-JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL LOAN.

REPORTED TEXT OF THE REVISED AGREEMENT.

The Peking Gazette states the following is stated to be the text of the revised agreement respecting the Chino-Japanese Industrial Loan, against which Parliament is energetically fighting:

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

Art. 1. The total amount of the loan is Yen 5,000,000.

Art. 2. Interest shall bear the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Art. 3. The loan must be repaid within three years and a half with the profit derived from smelting brass cash and refining brass. Any deficit for the purpose will be made good by the Chinese Government.

Art. 4. The proceeds of this loan shall be used for the explicit purpose of refining brass from smelted brass cash.

Art. 5. The principal of the loan shall be paid by the Yokohama Specie Bank at 64 per cent.

Art. 6. The agreement for this loan must be approved by the Parliament of China.

Art. 7. The agreement for the 5,000,000 Yen loan concluded on September 9th 1915, shall automatically be cancelled on the day this agreement is signed.

Art. 8. The Chinese text of this agreement shall be held authoritative.

CASH PAYMENTS AGREEMENT.

Art. 1. A factory for smelting cash and refining shall be established at Tientsin.

Art. 2. The director and other employees of the factory shall be selected and appointed by the Chinese Government.

Art. 3. After supplying the refined products to the Chinese Government direct the remaining products shall be sold at current market price.

Art. 4. If the Chinese Government should itself be short of capital, to purchase brass funds shall be furnished by the Chinese Government.

Art. 5. The capital of the factory, 500,000,000, shall be furnished by China.

Art. 6. The profit from smelting and refining shall be equally divided between the Chinese and Japanese contracting parties.

Art. 7. The factory shall be established within 6 months of the signing of the new factory and shall be in operation by September 1st 1916.

Art. 8. The amount of cash to be purchased is limited to 500,000 Yen. The cash shall be purchased in the open market.

Art. 9. The cash shall be used for the purpose of purchasing brass funds.

Art. 10. The cash shall be used for the purpose of purchasing brass funds.

agreement the Chinese Government has

not concluded a similar agreement with a third party for a similar purpose. This does not include the case of officially conducted factories.

Art. 10. Without the consent of China, the Chinese Government shall not use this undertaking as security for any other loan.

Art. 11. After the expiry of this agreement the Chinese Government may purchase the assets of the factory at a reasonable price.

Art. 12. Regulations governing the conduct of business shall be fixed separately.

Art. 13. The agreement shall come into force on the day it is signed.

52,000 CITY CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION.

MR. LONG ON THE GREAT NEED FOR MORE MEN.

Sir Versey Strong, Chairman of the City Local Tribunal, in replying to the Court recently, said that during the three weeks adjournment he had been deciding privately cases of emergency on the authority given him by the Tribunal.

He said that the claims lodged numbered 52,000, and decisions had been given in 40,800 cases. The President of the Local Government Board had written stating that there was still a great demand for men, and exemption should not be given unless justification was clearly established.

Mr. Long, however, mentioned that for a tribunal to make its award final was irregular, as they should not anticipate the final judgment. For instance, the Tribunal could grant postponement for, say, three months without the right of further appeal unless application was made to appeal should be granted. In other cases the claimant had the right to make a written application for leave to apply for removal.

Sir Versey Strong thought that in such cases the Tribunal should not be then asked to make a final decision without the right of appeal. The Tribunal should be asked to grant postponement for, say, three months without the right of further appeal unless application was made to appeal should be granted. In other cases the claimant had the right to make a written application for leave to apply for removal.

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